

MEAN WHAT'S SAID.

TO QUIT BUSINESS IN INDIANA.

Statement From the Officials of the Central Union Telephone Company—Contracts to Cease at the Earliest Day.

[Special To The Indianapolis News.]

CHICAGO, March 4.—A call at the office of the Central Union telephone company develops some additional facts in the light of which some apparent ambiguities in the company's circular disappear. It seems that of the thousand subscribers in Indianapolis the contracts of some five hundred may be terminated at fifteen days' notice. These subscribers are to be notified, by notices which will be mailed to-day, that their contracts will terminate March 31, and their instruments removed as soon thereafter as possible. The work of removal will begin on the last day of March, and will be carried on as rapidly as machinery permits. Service to these subscribers will be continued after March 31 until their instruments are removed, but they will be charged nothing for the service after that date. In taking out these five hundred sets of instruments,

more or less, no partiality will be shown, except that physicians will be left till the last, as the company does not care to deprive the people of the opportunity to call a physician in the event of illness. The company has a waiting list of 100,000, and remaining 500 subscribers, more or less, have contracts which will be terminated at different dates, according to their provisions, the date of termination being, in every case, the date of the expiration of the contract. The physicians under that particular contract will be continued, their charge for instruments for that purpose, no exchange service being needed, having always been within the limits prescribed by the law.

Inquiry being made as to how and where the company was to be so as to include the "larger cities where it is impossible to furnish the service under the law without loss," it was learned that this was to

be determined by a very careful examination of the accounts, which is now in progress, but that is certainly meant Indianapolis and Terre Haute, and probably LaSayette and some other places. It was also learned that the phrase "to make the continuance of the exchange business in smaller places dependent upon the possibility of continuing under the law without loss" means exactly what it says. Neither a very large exchange nor a very small exchange, it is claimed, can be

operated at the legal rate, and a careful examination of the accounts alone can determine where the line will be drawn. For the moment, it is quite certain that the work to be done in the large cities named will require all the time and attention of the company's officers. There can be no doubt that they will carry out the instructions of the company in good faith, with as much celerity as possible, and in this connection they say that a business which has been the growth of years, and which has re-

Superintendent Hockett this morning received notice from the executive committee of the Central union company to decline all orders for the putting in of telephones until further notice, and also to close the following toll stations as they could not be made to

The notice of the telephone company's intentions to discontinue business, which was

printed yesterday, was mailed to every subscriber in the state last night and it will be followed in a day or two by a formal legal

Mr. C. H. Brownell, of Peru, a director of the Central union, was in the city last night en route to his home. He said to a News

reporter that there was not the slightest doubt that the company would close up the large exchanges in Indiana, as their circular stated.

The Cincinnati telephone company has notified its patrons at Aurora, Lawrenceburg and some of the southern counties of the state that their service will close at the expiration of contracts.

PERSONAL.

John E. Sullivan has been called to New York by the sudden death of his father.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Drew will take a European trip in a few weeks, and upon their return they will probably take up their residence in St. Louis.

Professor P. A. Grower, superintendent of the Michigan state reform school, at Lansing, is in the city. He is on his way to visit the Painfield institution.

Mr. Quincy A. Myers, of Logansport, was married last night to Miss Jessie Dell Cornelius, daughter of E. G. Cornelius, at the residence of the latter. The bride is a daughter of the late J. D. Myers.

Mr. and Mrs. Myers left for a month's trip in the south, and upon their return will reside in Logansport.

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Death of William H. Jones.

William H. Jones, residing 273 North Illinois street, who has been an invalid for a year and more past, died this afternoon. The deceased was a native of Chillicothe, O., by birth, April 9, 1819, and his parents settled in this city in October, 1823. His father leaving

from the state the ground now occupied by Coburn & Jones, lumbermen. In early life Mr. Jones followed several avocations, but in 1861 he formed a partnership with Henry Coburn, which is still in existence. In June, 1840, he married Miss Eliza J. Simpson, his first wife.

Simcox, and he leaves a widow and three daughters, one of whom is the wife of Henry P. Coburn, Esq. When a boy Mr. Jones worked for a time at carding and tulling, being apprenticed to J. & B. Draper, but afterward he learned blacksmithing with his uncle, James Van Bickins, in which occupation he was

blaricum, in which he continued from 1831 to 1858. The first money he ever earned was in Mr. Goudy's rope-walk, where he received 12½ cents daily for turning the wheel.

Uniform Rank K. of P.

The grand division uniform rank K. of P.

He is in season at Masonic hall this afternoon, making preliminary arrangements for attending the annual grand convéncé, which is to be held in Toronto, Canada, in June. It is expected that all the divisions in the state will be represented there, and the meeting to-day is for the purpose of arranging

The State House Plumbing.
The state board of health is holding a special meeting to-day for the purpose of investigating the plumbing of the new state house to see if proper sanitary con-

house, to see if proper sanitary regulations have been observed. They are making a personal inspection of the work this afternoon, and the commissioners insist that they will find everything as it should be.

The supreme court to-day decided the following cases:

12,617. Wm. Boyle vs. the state of Indiana. Allen C. C. Affirmed. Elliott, J. Judges Zollars and Mitchell dissenting.

11,860. L. B. & W. railway company vs. Davault Koons. Henry C. C. Reversed. Mitoh-

12408. John Russell vs. John Cleary. Vigo
C. C. Affirmed. Hawk, J.

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

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JOHN H. HOLLIDAY & CO.,

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By mail, postage prepaid, fifty cents per month, or \$5 per year, payable in advance.

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Specimen numbers sent free on application. Postage on single copies of THE NEWS, in wrappers, one cent.

Correspondence containing news of interest and information is desired from all parts of the State, and will be paid for if need be.

No attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

The News has a larger average daily circulation than any two daily newspapers published in Indiana combined.

Persons desiring THE NEWS sent by mail or otherwise, or by postal card request, or through telephone No. 161. Where delivery is irregular, please make immediate complaint to the office.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires. Remittances, drafts, checks and postal notes should be made payable to the order of JOHN H. HOLLIDAY & CO.

TELEPHONE CALLS: Editorial rooms, 672; Business office, 161.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1886.

CAPTAIN FAD'S Tehuantepec scheme will get no encouragement from congress, it is said.

THE reports of the leading life insurance companies for last year show that it was one of the most prosperous on record in this business. They all have made large advances in every particular.

BALTIMORE has three gas companies, and two of them have put the price down to fifty cents a thousand and doubled the illuminating power. This is a fine thing for Baltimore, but she'll pay for it in the end.

THE law-abiding people who prate about "personal liberty" mean that they will abide by such laws as may happen to please them. The English name for that is license. Cincinnati can paste this in its hat.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., hopes to celebrate its 250th anniversary soon, and the Union notes that several of the descendants of the founder of the town—William Pynchon—are residents there. In our changing American life is remarkable.

OUR Chicago special giving further information concerning the course determined upon by the Central Union telephone company presents details in the light of which the ambiguities in its circular which was published yesterday disappear. There ought to be no further question as to the company's intentions, especially as regards its business in Indianapolis.

THE amount of natural gas lost every day is amazing. Pittsburgh companies estimate that the waste in the entire field is about 204,000,000 cubic feet daily. One thousand cubic feet of the gas is estimated to equal one bushel of coal in heating property. This would make an equivalent of 254,000,000 bushels of coal burned in the air each day. A miner can, on the average, dig seventy bushels of coal a day. The waste would then be, in round numbers, equal to the daily work of 3,800 miners, or about the number employed in digging coal in Pittsburgh district.

It may not be amiss to recall the fact just now, when the abuse of the Chinese on the Pacific slope is figuring among the prominent events of political interest, that the late Senator Morton's last official service was as chairman of the committee to investigate the Chinese question. In pursuance of that duty he went to California and prepared an exhaustive report which he never lived to complete. He came back to die, leaving with his last breath his testimony against the abuse of the Chinese, and in favor of fair and humane treatment. Portions of that report have been published—we don't remember that the whole of it has been—and they completely offset the clamors of Senator Mitchell and the alien mobs of Seattle and Portland and Rock Springs. We don't care to have a Chinese population here, but we care still less to have a population of alien, ignorant, brutal, violent, holes, Hungarians and Italians, who come to make money and go home to spend it.

COLONEL WOLFORD, of Kentucky—being a Kentuckian he couldn't be a congressman without being a soldier—a Union man during the war, therefore, entitled to consideration when he speaks on matters connected with the war, proposes to provide "an artificial leg or arm, at the expense of the government, for every Confederate soldier who lost a leg or arm by our bullets. He insists that it is right. "We pension our men who were hurt by Confederate bullets, and it is only fair that we should do something for the men that we hurt with our bullets." As a matter of generous regard and kindness for a neccessary enemy now reconciled, we should have no objections to such an appropriation. As a matter of right like a pension to a disabled or needy Union soldier, we should say "no" with the emphasis of a patriotic foghorn. If these Confederates had regarded their duty half as much as they did the claims of their party leaders, there would have been no war and no leg or arm to replace. They made our men lose their limbs, or they would otherwise need no pensions now, and they can not claim as a right that we should make good the losses they suffered in inflicting the same losses on us.

We don't need more than two or three additional explanations of the movements and conditions of the battle of Shiloh to be as hopelessly puzzled about the military philosophy of it as the "pedant" was when he saw a calf's tail drawn through an auger hole in a post, to conceive how the calf had got through the hole first. Grant was surprised, and he wasn't surprised. Buell was the next day's battle, and he didn't do anything on either day. General Wallace foolishly lost his way in marching five miles, and he never missed the way at all, and did just what he should have done. It is a mass of contradictions that every elucidation only makes more dense and inexplicable. Therefore we pray all writers and remonstrators, generals, soldiers, stories, and correspondents, to spare their memories or diaries, if they are so unlucky as to have either, and let us suffer as we may with the burden of confusion we are already loaded with. General Buell is the last contributor to what the old "common law" called "hotch-potch."

His account of the battle differs on every point from everybody else's, of course, and leaves the reader in that delectable frame of mind called "recapitulation," which is quite ready to believe that there was no battle at all at Shiloh, and that the civil war is the dream of a "druggist delirious with his own drugs." It is very certain, however, whatever else may be believed or doubted, that nobody thinks General Don Carlos Buell was of any use anywhere in the war. As the old back-woods phrase had it, "he never helped nor hurt it." He was the nearest nothing of all the men prominently engaged in the civil war. Individually in his private relations, he is no doubt a very intelligent and estimable gentleman, but in the civil war he was—nothing. He might have been a disaster, but his good luck made him a nonentity. We hope to hear no more of the battle of Shiloh. It is one of those events made obscure by excess of light. We could understand it better if we knew less about it.

One Year of Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Cleveland finishes the first year of his administration to-day. Its most conspicuous feature is its close adhesion to the line of precedent. It has already opened a party discussion that is likely to crack clear across to the other side of it. And therein he is doing just what every administration before it has done or began to do, except, possibly, that of Mr. Hayes. Johnson made a split inside of a year that lasted through his four years. Lincoln was hounded by objections and carplings almost from the first call for troops. Garfield formed a big faction against Buchanan, and the inaugural address had reached the Pacific, and it began gathering in the administration before the seed of it was sown in the administration before that when the whigs split on the slavery issue, and the "finality of the compromise" measures of '50. There was no party division under Polk. The Mexican question opened up all cracks that might have opened under the hammering of "adverse factions." Tyler made a split of the whigs before June aples were ripe, and he went in only in April.

So, for the past fifty years, or nearly, it has been the fate of all but two or three administrations to provide a party division among the first things they did, and the divisions were not always "healed and haired over" by any means. Even against Lincoln a vigorous under-surface fight was waged for Chase in '64. Mr. Cleveland is following a venerable and unvarying fashion in giving his party something to get mad and growl about, and go into local factions and fuses over. But he seems likely to drop out from the general course of the fashion in making it feel enough to break the neck of any hope of being his own successor, that he may cherish away down in his secret soul. He is elected mainly, or solely, to give his party the office, and he won't do it. At least he doesn't do it in the way, and the time to make himself a party pet of the Jackson type. As matters stand now he seems to have just enough regard for his pledges to civil service reform to make his party mad at him, and not enough to make it afraid of him. He is not consistent enough to compel respect, and he is inconsistent enough to conciliate favor. He is "betwixt and between" the two stools that proverbially drop a man in the mud. It may chance, though, that he will recover his lost grace before the national convention. If he does it will be a wonder, for as "Roger Wildrake" said of his hanging, "it is something that never happened to a man before in all his life." A dissatisfied party, dissatisfied because it is hungry, when it won its power for nothing in the world but to get its "fillin'," is about the hardest thing to conciliate that human patience or daring ever "tackles." In the controversy with the senate he has "put himself in check" as chess players say, and he is not likely to regain the advantage he has lost by it. His attitude on the Chinese outrages is all that it should be, and will be approved, we have little doubt, by pretty much everybody but the loafers and riotous aliens of the Pacific slope and those who pander to their passions.

The Eight Hour Movement.

It is not impossible that the most resolute resistance to the "eight-hour" rule will come from some classes of workmen who think its effect will diminish their wages with their work, and they make as little as they can live on now. So, at least, a workman argued to a News writer yesterday. He was asked what he thought of the feeling among workmen in regard to the change. He said he knew of a good many who did not. "Why?" he was asked. "Because," he replied, "we can barely live decently and raise our families respectably on what we make now. If our time is cut down one-fifth, and our pay goes with it, we must deprive our families of comforts that they can not have, and may have to take children from school to give them a chance to earn something in aid of our own work. Instead of benefiting us it will seriously injure us, unless our wages are kept unchanged. If that is done, we shall all say 'good enough,' but then the employers will say, 'we can't make profit enough to employ additional hands at full wages,' and there the muddle gets as this was before."

This is one view of the case among workmen, but not a prevalent view, as the man referred to admitted. Some of the most intelligent workmen claim that they can do nearly as much work in eight hours as in ten, that there will be no occasion for any serious reduction of wages; and others agree quite as forcibly that where prudence and economy are practiced, the reduced wages, with the reduced time, will serve, and if the spare time be used in work about home or in rational entertainments that will lead to habits of home keeping and mental improvement, the benefit will be incalculable. There is no unanimity of opinion among workmen more than among men, on a question which is peculiarly and wholly theirs, if any measure affecting the interests of any class of society can be regarded as restricted to that class. In a brief extract from a Washington letter, copied in The News yesterday, General Meigs is represented as expressing a belief that the rule will damage both the workman and his work. He said that he had noticed that under the eight-hour law of congress, the work was not as well done as the eight hours' work of the men they did under the previous law. Their minds seemed to be less upon their work, and more upon their anticipation of pleasure in the longer vacation that was to come. He added: "It was also the experience of the families of these workmen that they squandered their money because not fully employed."

To our apprehension the objection of Gen-

eral Meigs that the workman will give so much of his mind to his coming enjoyment, and leave the matter in that delectable frame of mind called "recapitulation," which is quite ready to believe that there was no battle at all at Shiloh, and that the civil war is the dream of a "druggist delirious with his own drugs." It is very certain, however, whatever else may be believed or doubted, that nobody thinks General Don Carlos Buell was of any use anywhere in the war. As the old back-woods phrase had it, "he never helped nor hurt it." He was the nearest nothing of all the men prominently engaged in the civil war. Individually in his private relations, he is no doubt a very intelligent and estimable gentleman, but in the civil war he was—nothing. He might have been a disaster, but his good luck made him a nonentity. We hope to hear no more of the battle of Shiloh. It is one of those events made obscure by excess of light. We could understand it better if we knew less about it.

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Sympathy for Mrs. Molloy.

We think Mrs. Molloy is simply an unfortunate woman. We believe her impulses originally trended in the right direction. But enthusiasm in a good cause unbalanced by sound judgment has thus far escaped her. She has been her life the most unhappy conditions. It alienated her from her husband and home and vitiated that moral atmosphere with which she was surrounded and which enabled her to win those early triumphs that brought her into widespread fame. She failed to discriminate between people in whom actual reforms had been effected and designing persons who chose to wear the cloak of righteousness to serve the devil in. The most notorious scoundrels were accepted by her without question as regenerated and even sanctified persons, and women. The contact perverted her moral vision so effectually that she never discovered her mistake, or discovering it lacked the moral courage to correct it by renouncing those who had dragged her down. Like many women who do not pretend to be reformers, she seems to have had an infatuation for criminals. The man Graham, one of the cunningest and vilest brutes that has thus far escaped her, preyed not only upon her purse to save him from the consequences of his villainy, but on her very soul. Through all his lawlessness she has clung to him as though it were the mission of her life. Naturally she has lost caste at home and reputation abroad, and in her extremity even those who received the benefit of her earlier work have turned their backs upon her as unclean. It is trying thing for a woman to stand alone in the world. The finger of scorn too readily points her out. To stand alone and try to lift others up to fall and fall alone, is awful. If "hell hath no fury like a woman scorned," there is no hell like earth to a lone and friendless and erring woman.

What Came of Saving.

It is really worth while for the wage worker to save, although the process has become so fashionable among men of means that to follow it is regarded almost as a mark of eccentricity. The path to influence and independence for the toiler begins and steadily follows on the line of small economies lived in daily life. The great majority of most of them know very little English; some none at all. They form a distinct community, with their own organizations, journals and peculiar ways of life.

According to a letter from London, at a recent social event there Canon Farrar, who is one of the guests, was asked how he found America as a country to travel in.

"Excellent," he replied. "I have been known to conceive how it could be improved in any way. The better classes there are really so civil and attentive that one could almost do without a valet."

He Needed to Study It.

"What are you doing there, Mr. C?" asked a certain congressman's wife of a gentleman friend at her boarding-house.

"Oh, I was merely glancing over a new work on political economy. And there's a good deal in it, too," he replied.

"I wish you would lend it to my husband."

"With pleasure, madame. He is especially interested in the subject."

"No, and that's why I want him to be. Do you know that man doesn't know the first principles of political economy? Why, I've known him to pay as high as \$5 for a horse when he could have got it just as well for two drinks of whiskey. His extravagance is positively awful, and he will have to learn economy ere he will be ruined."

Sam Jones on Lawyers.

All the money you spend for iron-clad documents and lawyers' services would be saved if you were not lying in the world. Stop lying for ten years and you'll starve all the lawyers. I don't say that this profession lives by defending rogues. For I have the highest respect for the lawyer who defends a good man against the onslaught of the wicked. But for the miserable five-dollar lawyer I have nothing but contempt; for the fellow who does mean and petty tricks, and says he didn't do them as a man, but as a lawyer. Perhaps when he goes to hell he'll say he's there as a lawyer.

Spiced Chicken in Jelly.

Boil a chicken until the meat slips easily from the bones, and pour water to about one quart in the boiling. Pick off the meat in good sized pieces, taking out all the fat and bones. Skim the fat from the liquor, and add a little butter, pepper and salt to taste, and add one-half an ounce of gelatin. Stir this dissolves pour it hot over the chicken. The liquor should be seasoned highly, as the chicken absorbs much of the flavor.

In a Fair Way to be a Martyr.

King Charles I had his head chopped off for insisting upon one man power. Cleveland's reputation has been sacrificed on the block of public opinion for the same cause.

Beware of worthless imitations of Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic.

The genuine cures headache, piles, dyspepsia, gout, malaria, and is a perfect tonic and blood purifier. Price, 50 cents.

Low, Flat Land.

There was a fellow at the name of Brown: He lived 'bout a mile and a half from town; And this 'ere fellow he was powerful down: In the month of his death he was taken for to drown. Because his so wat'ry low, flat land.

His very midriff hit ake and pained: As he was ailing he was raised an' raised: All his dratted 'n' his couldn't be drained: All his cap'n was yellin' at the weeds they laid: All his cap'n was yellin' at the weeds they laid.

At a cloud come up no bigger in a pound: W'y that wuz emul an' hit tipped an' reared: All his dratted 'n' his couldn't be drained: All his cap'n was yellin' at the weeds they laid: All his cap'n was yellin' at the weeds they laid.

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At a cloud come up

STATE NEWS.

Hon. Andrew Humphreys declines to run for congress in the second district.

The Crawfordsville Times, the new democratic paper, has suspended publication.

Thomas M. Steele, the oldest resident of Crawfordsville, died Wednesday morning, from congestion of lungs.

During the past winter over seven hundred dollars' worth of sheep have been killed by dogs in Owen township, Clark county.

Andrew O'Neil, foreman of the cement quarries at Conestoga, was run over by a train at that place and instantly killed.

The eighth annual fair of the Hamilton agricultural association will be held at that place August 23, 24, 25 and 27, next.

The case of Melvin Dennis, for stabbing her husband, is on trial at Richmond. An application for a change of venue was overruled.

During the month of February Jeffersonville showed forty-one marriage licenses, thirty of which were issued to Kentucky couples.

Robert Thayer, rear brakeman on a Big Four freight, fell from the car, at Lafayette, and received fatal injuries. Married—wife and one child.

John R. Courtney, attorney for J. C. Henning, the Rockville woman-slayer, has prepared an appeal from the sentence of death to the supreme court.

Yesterday Peter Williams' frame cottage, at Hartford City, caught fire and was damaged to the amount of \$300, fully insured in the Home of New York.

The limited express of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway struck a Fort Wayne contractor named H. Slegemeyer. His injuries were such as to cause death.

The Evansville Tribune-Nerve, owned by Mr. Frank Gilbert, called on the Evansville Argus, but it is believed David J. Mackey, president of the Evansville & Terre Haute railroad, is the backer.

The seven-year-old son of John Carl, of Clero, was instantly killed by a freight train. His body was severed by the wheels of the engine. No blame is attached to any of the employees of the road.

Bryan Gaffney, an old citizen of Manchester, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by cutting his throat with an old butcher-knife, making a frightful gash in his throat. He will probably recover.

Frederic D. B. Anderson, an old and well-known citizen of Evansville, died yesterday after a long illness. He had filled a number of responsible offices, and was a prominent member of various secret orders, by whom he will be buried.

John Adams, aged fifty-two, a farmer living on the farm of C. C. Brown, a farmer from Pendleton, has been suspected of being too intimate with one of his daughters, aged fifteen years. She exposed him to the public by her own confession.

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An eclipse of the sun will occur in the evening of 5th inst. beginning about ten minutes after 5, local or sun time—or about ten minutes before 5 railroad time. It will be small here like a piece cut from the southern, or lower edge of the sun, though it will be well worth observing. If the sky is clear that evening, you ought to get a shade-glass (a piece of broken window glass carefully smoked over a lamp would answer a good purpose) so you can look at the sun directly.

The edge of the moon first strikes the sun at its lower edge, and the eclipse when largest will cover about one-fourth of the sun's diameter on the southern limb.

The sun, so that the moon will be seen as a black circle, or rather a part of a circle here. From Lake Chapala, Mexico, the center of the moon will range with the center of the sun, so that the moon will be central over the sun, and the black circle can be seen complete. It will be a little smaller than the sun, leaving the edge of the sun visible around the moon.

This makes what is called an annular eclipse. The moon moves eastward around the earth, so the annular or central phase of the eclipse passes over the earth, making the central line of the eclipse.

This line begins at sunrise near the east end of New Guinea island, passes over the Pacific ocean and strikes the American coast at Cape Cod, then across Mexico into the Gulf and ends, or leaves the earth at sunset, just north of Yucatan. The partial eclipse extends about 2,000 miles each side of the central line, being smaller, of course, the farther we are from it.

Frequently when an eclipse occurs the moon is nearer the earth than it is this time, and appears larger—big enough, indeed, to cover the whole of the sun, so that the moon which makes a total eclipse—one of the grandest phenomena of nature. But the moon goes so fast—2,300 miles an hour—that it is in the sun's shadow, and the total phase lasts but a short time—very seldom more than six minutes, and generally not more than three or four minutes. Such an eclipse will occur next summer, August 29, early in the morning.

The eclipse of the sun, which is of totality, begins at sunrise, near Aspinwall, in the isthmus of Panama, and passes over the northern part of South America, the Atlantic ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Gulf of Mexico island at sunset. It may be observed that wherever an eclipse of the sun first begins on the earth it is always just sunrise there, and when it ends, the sun is just setting.

W. DAWSON.

Spiceland, March 4.

A DAY'S RECORD OF CASUALTIES.

The steamer Sexton was wrecked February 4, in the Canoe passage, Texas Island, from New York to Cape Haytien. Six of the crew were lost.

John Adams, aged fifty-two, a farmer from Pendleton, has been suspected of being too intimate with one of his daughters, aged fifteen years. She exposed him to the public by her own confession.

The bondsmen of Treasurer Hollingsworth, of Knox county, have had him execute a deed in their favor, with James Enison as the trustee. This action was induced by the bondsmen's desire to prevent the execution of certain rumors that appear to be groundless.

G. Nesbitt, of Cincinnati, who represents the Pittsburg gas company, has leased most of the farms or tracts of land in the county, with the intention of boring for natural gas, which he claims can be found without doubt.

A petition for the pardon of Will A. Kearney, the young Irish attorney who was sent to the penitentiary from Logansport for horse-stealing last fall, is now being circulated in that city. It is signed by all the judges, the prosecuting witnesses, the probate judge, and a large number of prominent citizens.

Christian Messerly, an old and highly respected citizen of Winamac, was found dead in a pool of blood on the road between his home and the country for which he was bound. He had gone to the country for work, and it is supposed that his team became frightened and ran away, throwing him off, when one of the wheels struck him in the head, killing him almost instantly.

Wm. Meredith, aged seventy-six years, an old and highly reputable citizen of Jackson township, Deatur county, is very ill, and has been on the verge of death for some time. He has been attended by a number of physicians, but has not improved.

Phil Bebe, William Bebe and John Cramer, three suspicious characters of Logansport, have been arrested and bound over to the circuit court for highway robbery. Thomas Slinger, of Noblesville, was the victim. The robbery was committed on the street at 10 o'clock in the evening, and was witnessed by a half dozen people. They first knocked Slinger down, and then went through his pockets so quickly that no one was able to interfere.

The state mine inspector, Thomas McQuade, has just filed charges against John Lally, president of the Blue Island mining company, for working more than ten men in a room, after 5,000 cubic yards of coal had been removed without sufficient props to support the roof, as well as for violating the rules for mining in coal and for failure to prepare proper escape outlets. Any case that will establish the inspector's authority can but be of importance.

It is now believed that the death of Joseph Frick, who died suddenly at Evansville, was caused by disappointment. He had been led to believe that he would be appointed to a responsible position at that city, but after waiting at the capital for months he was given an inferior position, with promise of something better. Filled of waiting, he returned to Evansville, and a month later he died.

A jail delivery occurred at Wabash yesterday morning. Two prisoners, Arthur L. Lillard, serving a term for bastardy—escaped. When Charles Frohman, the turnkey, undertook to open the door leading into the corridor, he found the door locked, and when he choked him till he was almost insensible, and turned him over to Lillard, who gave him a beating. Lillard then ran through the reception room, sprang headlong through the glass door and made his escape. Jackson followed and was out of sight before the cries of the turnkey brought assistance.

A series of remarkable temperance meetings is in progress among the miners of Coal Bluff and Fontaine, Clay county, under the leadership of T. E. Martin, president of the Vigo temperance union. A month or two ago the meetings were held at Coal Bluff, and were continued uninterruptedly for several days. Mr. Martin is a laborer in the nail mill at Terre Haute, of plain speech and a fine character. He has two hundred signers to the pledge were secured at Coal Bluff, there remaining, it is said, but twelve men in the village who had not signed. Two or three salaried men poured out their liquor and signed the pledge. At Fontaine the same, if not greater, results have attended his labors. The number of signers there has already reached nearly three hundred, and of five hundred for the two villages.

Chinese on the Move.

Dr. Pao, Te, March 3.—In the last few days a large number of Chinese from California have passed through El Paso on their way to New Orleans and Texas cities. Many of them are also locating in the territorial towns of New Mexico and Arizona. San Francisco is represented as warning of Mogolians, driven from their homes by pressure, it is claimed, is being relieved by the "Six companies" shipping them east, where the antagonism against the Chinese is not so strong as in the Pacific slope. This influx, however, into the territories of Arizona and New Mexico has aroused the latent antagonism there and anti-Chinese leagues have already been organized at Tucson and Tombstone in Arizona.

Colonel M. Nelson in Distress.

Dr. Lott, March 4.—The Mapleson opera company, which began an engagement at the Olympic theater, Monday night, is in terrible straits. Instead of unqualified success it has been pumpped into universal smash. The first night "Carmen" was advertised and not performed, and last night there were not 400 people in

the house. Mrs. Hank refuses to sing, and is alleged to be the result of financial difficulties between the singer and the Colonel. Mrs. Hank is not in the city. Half the company is sick and the other half won't sing, and all the people are disgusted with the performance.

There is a great deal of excitement existing between Mrs. Hank and Ravelli, which resulted from the "wrestling" match at Chicago.

THE SUN'S ECLIPSE.

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